NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, DECEMBER 3, 1869.

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ALBERT D. RICHARDSON.

Of all names which have been written at the head of this sad memorial column, not one has more surprised and stunned with a sense of sudden loss, not one has been read by sadder eyes, not one has smitten so many loving hearts, as his which today gives excuse to these brief lines. Two things about the man were so remarkable that one might almost say they were the man-his vitality and his friendliness.

No man was ever more alive than he. It was net only in that strong principle of life which had carried him safe through peril after peril that would have killed any other man, and which kept the calm pulse beating for days after his physicians had given up all hope of saving him; it was not only in that joy of existence which seemed always to possess him; it was in his wonderful buoyancy and brightness and confidence in time and in eircumstance, in his tirelessness, his incapability of discouragement, his endless and delighted labor over whatever work he had in hand, in his energetic belief that he could not only conquer the world for himself, but for everybody he knew, if everybody would but acsept his way-that this wondrous vitality most displayed itself.

And for his friendliness, what shall be said of that? Always it went out to meet you afar off. Always it came with water for your feet and spikenard for your head. He was not rich, but what he had was his friend's as fully as it was his own. And greater than the hospitality of his roof or his board, was the hospitality of his soul to his friend's needs. And his friend was not alone the man whom he knew and honored. It was any lonely or miserable or neglected or ill-used soul who needed his kindpess. There was no sin which his infinite charity sould not believe to have had some palliation that did not come to view; no error for which his toleration had not excuse; no offense against himself which he did not freely and fully forgive.

These very qualities, which made it impossible not to love him, not seldom betrayed him into grave errors. His judgment was often in fault. His very eagerness and force beeame sometines an obstinacy, an incapability of seeing a question from any other point of view than that which seemed to him best, a headlong and foolish way of doing things, which was often very irritating. His very friendliness made sad mistakes and sometimes harmed more than it helped. His nearest associates had many an annoyance to forgive him over and over again, but it is their best comfort to remember, now that he can explain no act of his, that they had only annoyances to forgive-never any meanness, never any cowardice, never any cruelty, never any deceit, never any envy nor malice nor uncharitableness.

Of the terrible circumstances of the last week it is not best, perhaps, to speak at length. For the man who took this brave young life to satisfy a fancied wrong he who is gone has never had one bitter word. He believed that when the truth was known he should stand without condemnation, and he never shrank from the truth. But it is meet to say that during this endless week of agony, of pain, and slow starvation, the patience, and endurance, and tireless care for others which had gone with him always, the serene and sober trust in the perfect life after this imperfect, which had been the reason of his cheerful earthly days, grew ever stronger. While he had consciousness he thought only of others, and the last word he uttered was the name of a friend. A friend who had been nobly loyal indeed, through good report and ill report, but of whose kindness in these last days he had been too ill to know. Loving friends were all about him, loving friends kept the sad chamber beautiful with flowers, loving friends will lay him down to rest in the still country-place where he was born. To them his memory needs no vindication, and they wait sorrowfully, but not hopelessly, for patient Time to set him right with all the world.

Albert D. Richardson was the son of Elisha Richard son and Harriet Blake Richardson of Franklin, Mass He was born Oct. 6, 1833, and was therefore at the time of his decease 36 years, 1 month, and 26 days old. Frankhn was originally a part of Wrentham, and when cut off, some one suggested to the philosopher that he might present the village with a bell in honor of its being named for him. He replied, however, that he thought the inhabitants cared more for sense than sound, and so he sent them a library which is still extant. Franklin was the home of Horace Mann. Here, also, for about half a century, the Rev. Dr. Nathaniel Emmons, the celebrated divine, lived and labored as the pastor of the

The Richardson family has lived in the neighborhood for upward of two hundred years, and can be traced through seven generations to one John Richardson, who is supposed to have come over a few years after the Mayflower, and who died in Medfield about 1650. Elishs Richardson, father of the deceased, was a hard-working farmer, in comfortable circumstances for those days, but compelled to practice the greatest industry and economy, in order to free the homestead from the debts lying on it when he came into possession. He was a worthy descendant of the old Puritan stock, brought up his children in the orthodox faith, and, though never harsh with them, was a stern disciplinarian, and exacted from them rigid obedience. In the affairs of the church and the township, he took an active part, and was highly esteemed by all who knew him. Elisha Richardson ried his first wife, Ruth Fisher, in 1811. By her he had six children, of whom the fourth, Elisha, a horticulturist and nurseryman, is now living at Thompson's Station, L. I. After the decease of his first wife, in 1827 he married, in 1829, Harriet Blake, daughter of Timothy Blake and Julia Deane Blake of Franklin, by whom he had two children: (L.) Charles Addison, editor and one of the proprietors of The Boston Congregationalist; (2.) Albert Deane Richardson, the subject of the present obituary.

The deceased was baptized by the Rev. Dr. Smalley subsequently of Troy, N. Y., and father of Geo. W. Smalley, the London correspondent of THE TRIBUNE. He was sent early to the Franklin District School, where h learned easily, and was usually at the head of his class. When a boy he made many friends and acquaintances, who through life have retained for him the warm affect tion which he then inspired in them. Though required as a boy to labor on the farm, he never showed any in clination for such work. Farm life, in fact, was a task and a drudgery to him. It was simply not his vocation, and his disjuctivation sprang from no dislike to work in itself as in after life no one could have been more industrious. When about twelve years of age he first began to show an aptitude for writing. Some of his letters at that period to his cousin, Geo. W. Blake, are still preserved. and are expressed in good, forcible English. Mr. Richstories, which show how soon his mind took a literary His early opportunities for education however, extreuel/ limited. In addition to the District School, he attended for a short time the Franklin High School, and, when sixteen years old, studied for one or two terms at an academy at Holliston, five miles from his home. Here he began the study of Latin, but only pursued it to a limited extent, though his skill in acquiring the language and his retentive memory enabled him to acquire a better knowledge of it that scholars who have devoted treble [the time to its acquisition. His memory was early developed and was very retentive. Few heads were more literally "packed" than his fwith quotations from his favorite authors, When at Holliston he took great pleasure in acting as editor of a school paper called The Wreath Offering, showing in its management the same newspaper tact he afterward displayed. As an example of the facility with which he wrote it may be mentioned that he composed in one evening for a school exhibition, when only sixteen years of age, a dialogue called The Sewing Circle, the speaking of which occupied gabout three-quarters of an bour, and which subsequently became immensely popular and was printed in various forms and acted in many

The Holliston Academy was then conducted by the Rev. Geo. F. Walker. Mr. Richardson scarcely studied with that assiduity which his teachers wished, but his faults were such that they could not severely censure bin, and he was a favorite with both teachers and school-mates. He was fond of athletic sports and particu-

larly of swimming. Farming then was very different from what it is now. The Richardson homestead contains about twenty-six acres of upland and meadow and thirteen acres of timber. Potatoes and hay were almost the only crops which a farmer could sell. The day's work in Summer began at 5, breakfast was at 61, dinner at 12, and the routine usually closed about dark. On rainy days the boys were kept busy threshing out corn, cleaning up the cellar or barn, and doing odd jobs. There were not more than two or three holidays during the year. This life growing unbearable Mr. Richardson left home

when about seventeen years old, for Pittsburgh, Penn. He started with no definite intentions, but felt that it was time he was beginning to do something in the world for His father, having written out some instruc tions for his future conduct which he always carefully preserved, drove him, in his country wagon, about ten niles to Framingham, then the nearest railway depot. On reaching Pittsburgh he taught school for two or three terms, and employed his leisure in writing for the press His first printed newspaper production appeared in The Waverley Magazine in Boston. When he stopped teaching he became connected with The Pittsburgh Journal as reporter. He was probably there from six to twelve months, and then went down the river to Cincinnati. While at Pittsburgh, too, he wrote several plays, one for Barney

On reaching Cincinnati he attached himself for a time

Williams, which was frequently acted.

to The Sun since dead, but left it to join The Unionist. His first printed production that had any extensive eirculation was his report of the Kissane forgery trial In this case the Court ordered that there should be no account of it, consequently he could take no notes, but after hearing the evidence for 15 or 20 minutes he went out of Court and wrote some memoranda from memory, and thus day by day gave long and excellent reports of the proceedings, which excited considerable curiosity and interest He next became connected with The Daily Columbian of which he was associate editor with Junius Henri Browne. He afterward was on the staff of The Cincinnati Gazette for ome time, but having made an engagement with The Boston Journal he went out to Kansas as correspondent for that paper and lived at Sumner, Kansas, for about two years. In addition to his duties as correspondent be also acted as Secretary of the Territorial Legislature, and as Adjutant-General to the Territorial Governor. His book has given a full description of his adventures. He aw Western society as the doings of Border Ruffianism developed it, and described it accordingly. At Manhattan, Kansas, in 1859, he joined Mr. Greeley who was then making an overland trip across the country, and they went together to Denver and up into the Rocky Mountains. Mr. Greeley continued his journey on to Califor nia, but Mr. Richardson turned south passing through New-Mexico as far as the Riq Grande, and visiting Santa

In the Winter of 1859-60 be came East. In the following May he went again to Colorado as correspondent of THE TRIBUNE, and became editor of The Western Mountaineer, with Col. T. W. Knox. He remained there until after the Presidential election in 1860, when he returned to the East, and went through the South on a secret journey for THE TRIBUNE. Passing down the Mississippi to New-Orleans, he wrote at imminent hazard to THE TRIBUNE, describing the condition of the South just previous to the oreaking out of hostilities, and reached Charleston, S. C., two days after Fort Sumter had been fired on. He had a very perilous journey North, but succeeded in reaching New-York in safety. He next went to St. Louis, and made his first campaign with Fremont in Missouri. In 1862 he was present at the capture of Fort Henry, and served as his own bearer of dispatches to New-York. He was in the Pittsburg Landing campaign, took part in the siege of Corinth, of Island No. 10, and of Fort Pillow, and was also present at the capture of Memphis. After the fall of Memphis he was appointed, in connection with Col. Thomas W. Knox, to the editorial charge of The Memphis Avaldnehe, which he conducted for several weeks, to the great satisfaction of the army, and to the great disgust of the old readers of the paper. The same Fall he was at Circinnati during the siege, and afterward came East and remained with the Army of the Potomac for several months.

In 1863 he was again sent West, reaching the Mississippi iniles above Vicksburg on the 3d of May, in company with Mr. R. T. Colburn of The World, where he joined Mr. Junius H. Browne, also a correspondent of The TRIBUNE. It was very necessary for them to join Grant below Vicksburg, and the quickest and most dangerous way of doing so would be by running the Rebel batteries. Although the danger would be very great, they concluded to take the risk. The expedition consisted of two great barges of forage and provisions, propelled by a little tug between them. There were 35 persons on board. They once became the target for all the Rebel batteries. Passing along unharmed, they were within ten minutes of safety, when a shell struck and sunk the tug, killed the captain, and fired both barges. The Rebels continued firing for about 20 minutes, and then sent out i oat, which captured 16 sound men, all the rest being drowned, scalded, or wounded. The prisoners were placed under guard and conducted to miserable quarters n the Vicksburg City jail. They were soon paroled, out were told that they must be sent to Richmond, besause Gen. Grant had suspended flag-of-truce communication. They arrived at Richmond on the 15th of May, and contrary to stipulation, were marched to Libby Mr. Colburn, however, being connected with The World, was liberated, notwithstanding his Abolition proclivities. Mr. Richardson's imprisonment lasted 30 onths, during which time he was in seven different prisons, enduring all those trials and deprivations with which the name of Southern prisons has become synony-

He was, however, constantly trying to escape, and often endured a severer punishment when his plans were hiscovered. His time came at last, and on the 18th of December, 1864, in company with Junius H. Browne and two others, he escaped from Salisbury prison. Mr. Browne and the others had been allowed passes to procure medicine for the sick prisoners, and, becoming as quainted with the sentinels, found no difficulty in passing n and out. Mr. Richardson, therefore, took Browne's pass, and, with a medicine-box under his arm, walked out. Hiding in an old building till night, he was joined by his miends, and the homeward journey commenced. What the perils and sufferings of that journey were his own pen has described. Suffice to say, they reached Strawberry Plains, near Knoxville, Tenn., on the 13th of January, 1865, after a walk, mostly by night, of about 400 miles. From Knoxville he sent to THE TRIBUNE the celebrated telegram: " Out of the jaws of Death-out of the

The escaped prisoners were welcomed by a reception dinner in Cincinnati, and then went on to Washington, where they gave evidence before the Committee on th Conduct of the War, touching the condition of Union prisoners in the South. From Washington, Richardson came to New-York, where he prepared his book, "Field, Dungeon, and Escape." This work immediately sprang into large circulation, and for several months ordered far more rapidly than the publishers could supply it. It ultimately reached a sale of about 98,000 to 100,000 copies, being thus among the most successful

books ever published in America.

His health having been seriously impaired by his long confinement in prison and the sufferings of the escape, Mr. Richardson now decided to return West with Speake Colfax in 1865, on the notable journey overland to San Francisco. During the trip he wrote numerous letters te THE TRIBUNE. When the Colfax party returned his health was still so seriously impaired that it was thought unwise for him to resume his former duties. He spent the season on the Pacific coast and in the mountains. his return some months later he began the composition of his next book, "Beyond the Mississippi," for which his publishers had in advance made him an exceedingly liberal offer as they supposed, though as it turned out his copyright on the sales would have amounted to four or five times as much as the sum they paid him for the manuscript. Within six months after the publication of this book it had reached a sale of over 30,000 copies, and the circulation has now reached over 75,000. The following letters concerning it, from Henry Ward Beeche and John G. Whittier were published some mouths ago, with the leave of the writers:

A. D. RECHARDSON. Dear Sir: Politeness obliges me to thank you say that the thing truth, too, has some claims on me, and I am bound to say that the thing is a nulsance. Last night I ought to have written two hours, but getting hold of the book I dipped into it, and kept dipping till my time was all hold of the book I dipped into it, and kept dipping till my time was all need up. This morning after breakfast my wife put the Bible inte my lep' and sat down to family prayers, but I wanted tokread her just a snatch or two. After a while she said: "Are yen going to have prayers, my dear?" "Certainly, in a mounent." Hear this. It is now nearly ?

o'clock, my duty neglected and like to be. My dear Sir, if you write any more such books don't send them to me. The sprightly thing is a perfe-

Truly yours, H. W. BRECHER. ARREDGAY, Mass., 12th Month, 2d Day, 1867. DEAN NIK: A thousand thanks for thine admirable story of " Beyond Marrative and illustration are both excellent. It will be a great con fort to me in the long Winter evenings.

I had read thy previous book with deep interest and sympathy.

JOHN G. WRITTIER Mr. Richardson's home was at Fordham from 1857 to April, 1869, when he purchased a cottage at Woodside. Newark, where he has since resided. He went over the Pacific Railroad for THE TRIBUNE last June, writing the letters To and Back from the Pacific. In September he took a trip to Chicago and Kansas, partly in the service of THE TRIBUNE, returning on the 15th of November. His Thanksgiving was spent with his mother at Medway,

The last article he wrote was one on the Chinese for The Bosion Congregationalist, which was received by his brother two days before he was shot. It will be published next week.

On the 17th of April, 1855, Mr. Richardson was married to Mary Louise Pease, daughter of Sydney W. Pease of Cincinnati. Five children were born to them, three boys and two girls, of whom one daughter and two sons are still living. During her husband's absence as a war correspondent, Mrs. Richardson lived at Franklin, and died there in March, 1864, ten months after her husband's cap ture. The little girl, Maude Louisa, also died a few months later, and was never seen by her father.

Of the cause of Mr. Richardson's death, its attendant circumstances and his death-bed marriage the public have been fully informed. His murderer must now stand before the bar of justice to be tried for the offense by him committed. Whether that tribunal shall decide that Mr. Richardson's conduct was, or was not blameworthy, his friends can await without fear-secure in the certainty that it involved nothing criminal.

MR. RICHARDSON'S LAST MOMENTS.

For 36 hours before his decease Mr. Richardson's strength began gradually to sink, and he felt himself that his end was near. Bravely as he had struggled for life, he was not afraid to face death. To his wife he said, "I don't fear death, but I have feared pain." And to the friend from THE TRIBUNE, who watched with him, the night after he was wounded, he remarked, "I am not afraid to die. I have not that fear now, and did not feel it during the hour or two immediately after the wounding; but while I was suffering such intense agony in your room I did wish there were some way of dying without such excruciating pain." Though kept nearly constantly under the influence of morphine there were times when his sufferings were acute. He bere them, however, with the utmost patience, and never once uttered a single complaint against even the man who

On Wednesday morning he had his friends called to his bedside, and took an affectionate leave of each, kissing them good-by, and saying a few kinds words to each who in turn pressed his hand and bade him a formal farewell. From that time he gradually sank. Wednesday night he was very restless, would doze a little and then suddenly start and almost throw himself out of bed. His mind was rambling, and he talked incoherently of many of the events of his past life. He seemed to feel that his faculties were giving way, and would often count distinctly and consecutively from one to twenty-five, smacking his lips between each number, as if to collect and steady his scattering thoughts. He would also point with his right forefinger in a way peculiar to him when in health when calling attention to any special matter. For some hours before the final change he was only partially conscious. The last person he recog nized was his wife, for whom his affection was unbounded. His latest words to her were strikingly beautiful. "My darling," he said, "I am going to take you into infinite space and glory." This was some hours before his decease. The last word he articulated was, "Colfax." Mr. Richardson had a hearty regard for the Vice-President, and always spoke of him in the warmest terms The day before he died he also cordially remembered his mother, to whom he was most affectionately attached, and sent his love to her by his brother; and the assur ance that she had been to him all that a tender mother could be.

No very great change took place in his condition till after 3 o'clock on Thursday morning. Then it became evident that he could not live much longer. Dr. Carter and Dr. Swan were with him. His wife, Mrs. Richardson, and his brother, Mr. Charles A. Richardson, and his son Leander, and Mr. Junius Henri Browne, were also in the sick chamber. The patient gradually grew more and more feeble; his breathing became short and spasmodic, and precisely as the belijof St. Paul ceased striking five. without a struggle or a groan, the last spark of life departed.

At four yesterday afternoon a post-mortem examination was made. The wound, it was found, was mortal of the stomach and through the liver, and had also almost entirely destroyed one of the smaller intestines. Nothing therefore could have saved him, and it was only his indomitable will and great vitality, coupled with the carhe received, which preserved his life so long.

A few hours after Mr. Richardson's death, Vice-President Colfax called at the Astor House and had an interview of fifteen minutes with Mrs. Richardson and Mr. Charles A. Richardson, the wife and brother of the deceased. Mr. Colfax thoroughly believed that Mr. Richardson's conduct had been perfectly honorable, though he thought he had perhaps been imprudent in having anything to say to Mrs. McFarland in the direction of marriage until after her divorce. At the same time he felt that Mr. Richardson had found her in circumstances of trouble, and that they were drawn together by mutual regard for each other. Mr. Colfax was much attached to the deceased, and was glad, he said, to have an opportunity of expressing personally his warmest sympathy with Mrs. Richardson under the terrible blow that had fallen upon her.

The deceased is to be buried on Saturday, in the old graveyard at the City Mills in Franklin, in sight of the ston, Hartford and Eric Railroad, where his ancestors for three generations have been interred.

HIS RELIGIOUS VIEWS.

Born of Puritan parents, Mr. Richardson was brought up as a strict Orthodox Congregationalist. On getting out into the world his views expanded, and he enter tained more liberal and catholic opinions than those which he had imbibed in early youth, yet he always treated with the greatest tenderness the religious faith of his relatives. Though not a member of any church, his religious sentiments very nearly coincided with advanced Unitarianism. He frequently attended, when living in New-York, the ministration of the Rev. O. B. Frothingham, and always, when in Chicago, took the opportunity of hearing the Rev. Robert Collyer. In one or two important points he differed from their teaching-Thus, in a conversation with a friend only a few months be fore his decease, the subject turned upon religion-a topic that the deceased rarely discussed-and especially upon the personal character of Jesus. Mr. Richardson spoke with much feeling of the purity, the sufferings, the broad humanity of the Savior's character, and distinctly asserted the comfort he felt in the thought that Christ was more than a man. While on his dying bed, in answer to a question as to his religious faith, he said: "I believe in infinite love and perfect beneficence." This was the keynote of his character. 1

In his habits he was regular, simple, and abstemious He usually rose at 6, breakfasted at 7, then wrote steadily, principally through an amanuensis, as his chest was so weak that stooping at a desk for any length of time pained him, till dinner, which was generally at 1. In the afternoon he would, if not particularly busy, take a short walk, read some new book, or run over to New-York After tea he was fond of gathering his children around him and hearing them sing some of their Sunday school hymns, though he never sang himself-" Coronation, Holmes's Battle Hymn to the tune of Dundee, "Jerusa lem the Golden," and "Nearer, my God to Thee," were favorite pieces. He did not read much at might, owing to his weak eyes. He occasionally read aloud some choice passages, chiefly poetical, but more frequently had some one to read from the last maggine or the fresheet new

AWARDS BY THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE. The Managers of the late Fair of the Ameri-

can Institute have awarded the first premium for engine to the Harris steam-engine, with the Corliss cut-off. This engine is specially commended, for the following reasons The mechanism for the movement of the valves is outsi the steam-chest, and any derangement can at once be de tected. The valves are moved by a single eccentric, and no complicated gearing is used, while the exhaust-valve is under the cylinder, and frees it from water, without other devices. The governor does not perform any labor. and only indicates the change required in the levers and only indicates the change required in the levers which move the valves. The valves adjust themselves to their seats as they become worn, and from their construction can be taken out in a shorter space of time than in other engines, and any of them can be adjusted independent of the other. The engine can also be run by band, backward or forward, at the will of the engineer. The Managers also awarded the first premium to liabook & Wilgox for the best Automatic valve-seer.

FOREIGN NEWS.

FRANCE. M. OLLIVIER FOR THE DYNASTY.

Paris, Thursday, Dec. 2, 1869. At a meeting of a committee of the Corps Legis latif to-day Emile Ollivier said that to guard against popular excesses they must rally around the dynasty. According to the regular weekly statement published to-day the amount of bullion on hand in the Bank of France has decreased 1,300,000 francs since

last Thursday, Paris, Thursday, Dec. 2, 1869-8 p. m. Up to this hour the city has been perfectly tranquil. No political or popular demonstrations whatever have been made.

> GREAT BRITAIN. OPPOSITION TO IRISH DEMANDS.

LONDON, Thursday, Dec. 2, 1869. The Times considers the policy to be adopted on Irish questions. It says: "If we are not prepared to abandon altogether the exercise of our functions, we must stop the development of Irish demands We cannot excuse ourselves from guilt in allowing such mischievous delusions to be propagated. If we eave it to be inferred that our legislation will be limited only by the demands of the peasants of Ireland, we cannot free ourselves from blame if contempt of law ripen into an outburst of organized violence against authority and order. We must declare a reform in the land laws in the next session of Parliament; but in the mean time the authority of the law must be maintained and infractions thereof

THE REV. MR. VOYSEY'S HERESY. The proceedings in the Consistory Court of York against the Rev. C. Voysey, for heresy, have been brought to a conclusion. Mr. Voysey was heard yesterday in his own defense before the Chancellor, who to-day rendered judgment declaring that all the charges and allegations brought against the defendant had been proved, and excluding him from the Church of England.

EGYPT AND TURKEY. THE VICEROY'S GIFT TO THE EMPRESS. Paris, Thursday, Dec 2, 1869. Ii is reported that the Viceroy of Egypt presented to the Empress Eugenie a diadem of diamonds val-

ued at 6,000,000 francs. EFFORTS AT COMPROMISE. The Governments of France and Great Britain are making great efforts to settle matters at issue be-

tween the Sublime Porte and the Vicerov of Egypt. THE SCHLESWIG HOLSTEIN QUESTION.

BERLIN, Thursday, Dec. 2, 1869. It is rumored that the Danish Question is again inder discussion. Several important dispatches on the subject have recently passed between Berlin and

Four hundred Bishops have already arrived in the ity to attend the Council.

THE ŒCUMENICAL COUNCIL.

ROME, Thursday, Dec. 2, 1862.

THE NEW DOMINION. DEFEAT OF THE GOVERNMENT AND TRIUMPH OF THE ANTI-CONFEDERATES-TWO CABINET OFFICERS AVOWEDLY AGAINST CONFEDERA-TION-AN ANTI-CONFEDERATION ADDRESS TO

THE QUEEN RESOLVED UPON.

TORONTO, Dec. 2.-The Government was defeated ast night on the motion of Mr. Blake to repeal the bill for granting subsidy to Nova Scotia. The resolution was as follows: That a humble address be presented to Her Majesty praying that she may be graciously pleased to cause a measure to be submitted to the imperial Parliament for the purpose of removing all color for the assumption by the Parliament of Canada of the power to disturb the financial relations established by the British North American act, 1867, as between Canada and the several Provinces. After speeches by the Government members and officials, and the moving of an amendment, the latter was olution carried by members of the Government present, after speaking against the resolution, actually voted for it to save themselves from defeat. The vote has caused intense excitement among politicians. The Hon. Mr. Cameron, Provincial Secretary, and the Hon. Mr. Kichards, Crown Lands Commission, both avowed themselves opposed to Confederation. The address was then and there agreed to, and ordered to be en-

THE WINNEPEG WAR-FIVE HUNDRED INSUR-GENTS-GOV. M'TAVISH'S PROCLAMATION.

TORONTO, Canada, Dec. 2.- A special disatch from St. Paul, dated Winnepeg, Nov. 16, says : The ouncil called by the half-breeds met to-day. The attendance was not large. After a short time spent in priate consultation, the council adjourned till Nov. 18. vate consultation, the council adjourned till Nov. 18. Copies of Gov. McTavish's proclamation, issued at Winnepeg, were circulated among those present, and produced a marked effect. Business is at a standatill, and there is a great scarcity of money among the people, who begin seriously to reflect on the consequences of the insurrection. The letter proceeds to give an estimate, which shows that only 500 men are engaged in the insurrection, and only 500 of them are arraised. They have ceased to interfere with the mails or private business. A majority of the people await a decisive movement on one side or the other. In answer to an address, signed by a large number of influential inhabitants, asking him to warn the insurgents against their present course, Gov. McTavish issued a proclamation, Nov. 16, denouncing the seizures by the insurgents of public and private property, the interference with mails and travelers, and other acts against the peace of the country. He charges those engaged in the insurrection before it is too late to peaceably disperse under the penalties of the law, and calls upon the citizens to ratify, proclaim, and protest with all their voices and all their power, in order to avert the threatened danger. The proclamation closes as follows: "You are dealing with a crists out of which may come incalculable good or immeasurable evil, and with all the weight of my official authority, all the influence of my individual position, let me finally charge you to adopt only such means as are lawful, constitutional, rational, and safe. William McTavish, Governor of Assimboin."

Ottawa, Ont., Dec. 2.—Capt. Ermatinger of Copies of Gov. McTavish's proclamation, issued at Win-

OTTAWA, Out., Dec. 2.-Capt. Ermatinger of Montreal has been summoned here to undertake a special message to Red River to endeavor to conciliate the breeds. The Indian question is attracting much atten-tion. A tribe between Fort William and Red River is reported unfriendly.

A SPIRIT OF NON-SUBMISSION.

CHICAGO, Ill., Dec. 2 .- A special dispatch from st. Paul states that letters have been received from Fort Garry dated November 16th and 20th. A council of the insurgent half-breeds met on the 16th, but, after some conultation, adjourned until the 18th. Gov. McTavish's suitation, adjourned until the 1sth. Gov. McTavish's proclamation was circulated among them with, what the correspondent calls, marked effect. The letter of the 20th declares that the Red River people will never submit to receive Gov. McDougali unless overpowered by the Canadian Government. The letter also states that a sufficiently large force of insurgents are in arms to protect their frontier from any force that can be sent against them at present. RAILWAY OPENING.

St. JOHN, N. B., Dec. 2 .- The formal opening of the Western Extension Railway from St. John to the American boundary took place yesterday. A train left at 9 o'clock a.m. with 200 invited guests. On its return a grand entertainment was given. The Frodericton Branch also opened for traffic. PERSONAL NEWI-MR. YOUNG'S DENIAL.

MONTHEAL, Dec. 2.—Gen. Windham, commander of the force in Canada has obtained a two months' leave of absence. Gen. Doyle will have command of Ontario and quebec with headquarters at Montreal. The Hon. John Young demes having stated, while in New York, that Canada would be willing to become annexed, for the sake of trade, with the United States.

SEIZURE OF CUBAN SUPPLIES—SUBSIDY PROPOSEL FOR A LINE WITH THE UNITED STATES. KINGSTON, Jamaica, Nov. 21, via HAYANA.

Dec. 2.—The steamer Estrella suiled yesterday for Hayti. to undergo the inspection of Saluave before purchasing her arminent. A quantity of powder and arms has been discovered in Port Maria, supposed to be intended for discovered in Port Maris, supposed to be intended for Cuba, and seized. In investigation is going on. The Legislature met on its 18th of November. The Financial Secretary announced lie intention of the Government to call in the colony's six per cent debentures, and issue others at five per cent interest. The Guardian advecates the subsdizing of i line of steamships, to ply between Januaica and the United States. The disendowment of the chuelt has been postponed one year. The educational grant has been largely increased. The export duty on Dimente and Linger has been abolished. Admiral

Poor is expected here with the American fleet on the 1st of January.

HAYTI.

SALNAVE DEFENDING PORT-AU-PRINCE-THE STEAMSHIP PEQUOD TRANSFERRED TO THE REVOLUTIONISTS - SALNAVE'S PROCLAMA-

PORT-AU-PRINCE, Nov. 6 .- Salnave seems to e preparing for the worst. He is concentrating all his troops, and placing cannon wherever there is an availasition in defense of the city. The palace is commanded by cannon also, and it is said that it is his inten tion to pull down the buildings and houses in the neighborhood in order to render its possession secure. It is reported that the crew of the steamer Pequod have made common cause with the revolutionists and transferred their vessel to them. There is reason to fear that the present warlike state of things here is the precursor of bad times and great troubles for the city. At the present time there is not a single man-of-war of any nation in port to protect foreigners in case of emergency. The fol-lowing proclamation, which confirms the news of Cheval-iler's defection, appeared in the Moniteur (Salnave's or-can) of November.

lier's defection, appeared in the Moniteur (Salnave's organ) of November:

To the People and the Army-Haytians: After the unfortunate surrender of the Army of Gonaives under the command of Victorine Chevaliner, after the unwarrantable and extravagant acts he had committed in the capital during my sojourn at Camp Boudet, I nevertheless venture to nominate him to the high position of Minister of War and Marine, to satisfy his insaliable ambition, and the better to have an eye upon his injurious and hypocritical retrogressions. Shortly after, at the head of the army besieging Jacmel, he has, after two months' sojourn before that city, at length betrayed my confidence and raised the standard of revolt at the head of the army he commanded, without reflecting that he contributed by that act of infamous treachery to our poor country.

Haytigus: It was on the 4th of this month of Novemburgers.

angment the evils which for so long a time have afflicted our poor country.

Haylians: It was on the 4th of this month of November that Victorine Chevallier betrayed his command, in pretending that the army under his orders had voluntarily bestowed on him the title of chief of the popular army, in using the name of Gen. Vil. Lubin as Provisional President, and in seeking to reduce from their allegiance Gen. Jéan Chrisostom Ulysee, commandant of the Department of the West, and Gen. Heetor Rebecca, commandant of the district of Leogane. These two honorable officers have done their duty toward me, by remitting me the dispatches addressed to them. They have done worthily. I congratulate them, This act, without parallel in our political antecedents, instead of enfeebing me, adds to my stability; for, as I have promised to the nation—in the face of God and of man—I will chastise all these traitors, I will purge society from these ambitious men who infest it; I will reestablish public order and national unity. In consequence, Victorine Chevallier, ex-Secretary of State for War and Marine, is placed without the pale of the law. All citizens are invited to abandon him, and the officers generally of the army are absolved from all obedience to him.

Given at the National Palace of Port-au-Prince, Nov.

Given at the National Palace of Port-au-Prince, Nov. 5, 1869, and the 66th of Independence. S. SALNAVE.

LEGISLATIVE SUBSIDY FOR TELEGRAPHIC COM-MUNICATION WITH THE UNITED STATES AND

GEORGE TOWN, Nov. 8 .- At a meeting of the Court of Policy, on October 25, His Excellency the Governor presiding, a letter was presented and read, incles-ing a prospectus of the West Indian and Panama Telegraph Company, to which the International Ocean Company have made over their concessions for the construction of lines of telegraph connecting the several West Indian Colonies with the United States by way of Havans, and with Europe by means of the lines of the English and French Atlantic Cables. It requested that the necessary legislative recognition of the International Company, as the owners of the subsidy agreed to be paid by the Demarara Government on the completion of a line of telegraph connecting George Town with the other West India colonies and with the United States, might be West India colonies and with the United States, might be given, in order that they might cede their rights and powers under the contract to the West India and Panama Company, which will construct the lines. At a subsequent period of the meeting an act authorizing the International Ocean Company, to construct lines connecting George Town with Barbadoes and the other West India colonies, and with the United States via Cuba, and also a line connecting New-Amsterdam with George Town, and guaranteeing to this Company an annual subsidy of £3,000 for 10 years, on condition that the line be maintained in working order, was passed by the Council. Hopes are entertained that the completion of this line will be speedily followed by the construction of a line extending hence through Dutch and French Guiana to Para, in Brazil.

THE NATIONAL BOARD OF TRADE.

RICHMOND, Dec. 2.-The Board of Trade opened its session this morning. The business programme was taken up. The tenth proposition-Uniformity in Corporation Laws-was referred to the Executive Council. The eleventh proposition-A Government Department of Commerce—was taken up. A resolution was adopted that Congress be requested to establish a new department, to be known as the Department of Comwhich shall be referred questions connected with our foreign and domestic trade. A committee was appointed to memorialize Congress to that effect. The appointed to memorialize Congress to that enect. And proposition originated with the Baltimore Board of Trade, and was indorsed by Messrs. Opdyke of New-York, Wetherill of Philadelphia, Hail of Chicago, Ropes of Boston, Cook of Cincinnati, and others. It was argued that the Treasury Department, owing to the pressure of business, could not attend to the mercantile questions of the country. The commercial community wanted a department on a footing with other departments of the Government, with some eminent mercantile man at its head. In Great Britain this had been done, and John Bright, President of the Board of Trade, had been put at its head. The merchants of this country wanted a man Bright, Fresheat of the Board of This country wanted a man its head. The merchants of this country wanted a man of their own way of thinking, to lay their wants before Congress. Now, the mercantile and manufacturing inlongress. Now, the mercantile and manuscript men crests of the country are in charge of professional men who are not familiar with their wants, and it is now time to lay politicians aside, at least in these matters. The country was adopted almost unanimously.

to lay politicians aside, at least in these inatters. The resolution was adopted almost unanimously.

The 12th, 13th, 14th, 15th, and 16th propositions, referring to the improvement by the General Government of the Ohio and Mississippi Rivers and bridging the same, were referred to a Committee. The 17th proposition, asking the regulation of railroad freight charges by Con-

were referred to a Committee. The 17th proposition, asking the regulation of railroad freight charges by Congress, was postponed until to-morrow.

The 18th proposition, which comes from the Chicago Board of Trade, urges the construction, under a charter from the General Government, of a double-track railroad to be used exclusively for the transportation of freight from the center of the chief source of supply of grain and produce in the West to the Atlantic seaboard. Mr. Richards of Chicago addressed the Board in support of the proposition. He showed that during the past year two-thirds more freight was carried from Chicago castward by rail than by water. In ten years from now not one bushel of grain would pass eastward by the Eric Canal. The lows and Mississippi now carry less freight than is grown along their borders. The rail is fast doing away with water transportation, which is too slow. He was replied to by Mr. Monroe of Dubuque, advocating the superiority of water lines.

Mr. Taylor of St. Paul moved to amend the proposition so as to provide for railroads from San Diego, California, along the route of the 34th parallel, to Norfolk. Mr. Wetherill of Philadelphia moved a proviso that the road be built without Government subsidy, either in money or lands. Mr. Walbridge of New-York offered as a substitute a resolution requiring Congress to exercise whatever constitutional power it possesses in the passage of a National Railroad Law, authorizing five grand trunk

lands. Mr. Walbridge of New-York offered as a substitute a resolution requiring Congress to exercise whatever constitutional power it possesses in the passage of a National Railroad Law, authorizing five grand trunk railroad freight lines between the Mississippi and the Atlantic seaboard at such points as capitalists may guarantee to commence and complete these undertakings. He said it was the intention of Congress before the war to have given the South a Pacific Railroad, but the Rebellion intervened. But now that the country was as homogeneous as it had been once discordant, the intentions should be carried out. If the South did not get it now, let it again and again present its petition. The North intended it should have justice, and it would get it.

Mr. Kirkland of Baltimore opposed the idea of the Gevernment building a road; many States were interested in the roads now built, and for one, Maryland would not be willing to see the Government build a road running parallel with the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad; still he would be kylling to see the Government and the Southern Pacific Road, if it had guarantees that the money would not be squandered. Messrs, Opky se of New-York; Love of Chicago; Carrington of Richmond, and Chittenden of New-Yerk, participated in the debate. Mr. Chittenden said the mind of the country was running away about railroads. They would be gotten rapidly enough for mercantile purposes without the Government building them. It was the flood of railroad bouds thrown upon the country that would financially rain [loud appliause]; and his Board could not put itself more unfavorably on the record before the world than by indorsing these Government railroad schemes. The debate took a very wide range, and chiefly consisted of argument and statistics to show the superiority of water transportation over rail, and vice sersa.

After accepting an invitation for a trip on Tuesday by

After accepting an invitation for a trip on Tuesday by steamer to City Point and return by rail, and an invitation to a banquet given by the Richmond merchants on Saturday evening, the Convention adjourned.

THE INDIANS.

THE SIGUX AND CROWS ALLIED FOR WAR. CHICAGO, Dec. 2.-Mr. Whitson, Indian Agent at Dakota, says that a formidable alliance has been concluded between the Northern Sionx and Crows for war against the settlers in Eastern Montana and Wyoming. The Indians are instigated to this by an outlawed half-breed named Roushaw. This alliance threatens the extermination of the whites.

CHICAGO BURGLARS ARRESTED IN SAN FRAN-

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 1 .- A few nights ago a roker's office on Montgomery st. was robbed of \$5,700 in gold, which was all the burglars could carry away. It was ascerta ned that the robbery was committed by parties from Chicago, brought here for the purpose, and one of whom was arrested while on his way to the cars with his share of the plunder. The police have since succeeded in recovering the whole amount stales.

THE CUBAN REVOLUTION.

THE SLAVE CONSPIRACY—SURRENDER OF GEN. DR RODAS TO THE VOLUNTEERS-ANOTHER EX-PEDITION-BATTLE OF SAN JOSE.

HAVANA, Nov. 26 .- The Prensa of the 26th publishes an article, in which it is stated that the negroes and Chinese of the estates San Ysidro, Santa Teresa, La Margarita, La Esperanza, El Capricho, San Francisco and La Lugardita, in Sagua La Grande, had formed a plan to burn up these estates, and then join the rebels. As soon as the authorities were apprised of this fact, a strong column was sent to Gov. Trillo Figueroa. Trillo, arriving at the place where the rising had been projected, caused 50 of the leaders engaged to be shot, and then administered 300 lashes to each one of the others offending. Other parties were seized, and the Prensa gives the assurance to all good Spaniards that the authorities are looking closely to their interests. It admits that the punishment dealt out was quite severe, but not commensurate with the infamy of the discovered culprits. Nevertheless, there is no preteuse that the negroes thought of murdering any one, or of doing aught than to make an attempt in the direction of freedom from enslavement.

In Santiago de Cuba there was a report to the effect that another expedition had landed at Mayari. By steamer from Nuevitae we have accounts of a battle fought at San José, where the Spaniards met with heavy losses.

In a former letter mention was made of two young Cubans who had been released by order of the Captain-General after they had been tried by a council of war. The volunteers, who are the veritable masters of the situation, have prevailed upon his Excellency to reverse his former decision, and Paridi and Morita are again to be tried by a military commission, which will assuredly condemn them, whether guilty of any offense or net. The volunteers have the complete upperhand of the Governor-General.

COMPLAINTS OF GENS. LESCA AND PUELLO-THE LATTER REQUESTS TO BE ALLOWED TO ABAN-DON PUERTO PRINCIPE.

HAVANA, Nov. 27 .- Gen. Lesca, with the reënforcenents lately sent him, making his army at Cinco Villas 10,000 strong, has not made the least progress. He complains bitterly of the troops newly arrived from Spain, and would be happy to abandon his command. Gen. Puello has sent his second aide-decamp Nicolan from Nuevitas, and through him again requests Rodas in the most urgent terms to allow him to evacuate Puerto Principe. He says: "After doing all in my power to follow your directions, I find myself cramped all along the line from Puerto Principe to Nuevitas, with European officers in open conspiracy against me. Let them have a trial, and relieve me of the task." You should not however look for the evacuation of Puerto Principe before Congress meets. Rodas desires the maintenance of all present positions to avoid any demonstration of

GREAT MORTALITY FROM EPIDEMICS-SEVERITY OF VALMASEDA'S RULE.

ST. JAGO DE CUBA, Nov. 14.-For some time the inhabitants of this place have suffered very much from disease. Cholera, small-pox, and dangerous fevers have made considerable havoe among the citizens, and there have been as many as 25 to 30 deaths a day recently. People are very much frightened, and had it not been for the monstrous ukase of the Captain-General which prevents any inhabitant from leaving the country without entering into bond to the extent of \$5,000, beside giving the security of a prominent citizen that he will not either by word or deed aid the insurgents, many would have taken passage to Jamaica by the French

Gen. Valmaseda arrived and assumed the generalship of St. Jago on the 11th ultime. So anxious was he to take upon him the duties of his new office that he landed immediately as the steamer came to an anchor, and proceeded to the palace without even an escort. At night he was serenaded by the volunteers, and he told them that it was their duty as loyal citizens to report to him the names of any persons who they considered leaned toward the insurrectionists, and that he would deal with them without hesitatation. It is easy to see what this will bring about. An offense to a volunteer will be quickly converted into treason, and the unfortunate individual charged with it will be dragged before the "Tiger of Zarragortra," and death or transportation will be the gortra," and death or transportation will be the penalty.

CAPTURED SPANISH LETTERS-HIGHLY INTER-ESTING ADMISSIONS.

Gen. Adolphe Cavada, a graduate of the Pennsylvania University, and formerly staff officer with Gen. Humphreys, lately captured a Spanish mail and sent a number of epistolary prizes to Washington. The

Post of Philadelphia furnishes copies of a number of the letters, from which we extract:

Ramon Cabaleiro writes from Villa Clara, under date Sept. 21, to Ladulao Louro, and says: "Don't trust to the newspapers to know the true condition of thigue here. They merely fulfill their lying mission as usual, so that, as I have said before, we have made no progress, and I rather think we are worse off every day. In proof of this, the whole country is in possession of the rebels. One cannot go half a league out of town without surely losing his skin."

his skin."

J. Garcia writes from Villa Clara, Sept. 20, to his friend Vicente in Spain, as follows: "There are but two parties in this island, the intolerant Spaniards and the same class of Cubans. Both are bitter in the extreme, and neither will yield; so both are suffering the consequences of their obstinacy, while the quiet and pacific people hear the brant without daring to put in a conclinatory word, for fear of being misunderstood and having to suffer for it."

Domingo Graino writes from Santa Clara, Sept. 23, to Don Ambrosio Beltran y Beltran, and says: "You cannot imagine the number of deaths within the past four months; it can hardly be estimated. What between those that are killed in action, and those shot as spics or colaborers of the revolution in this district alone over 200 monthly. I, with my party, alone have dispatched nine so far, and I will never the of killing," etc.

Jesus Rivicova writes from Encrucisada, under date 4th September, to his friend Serrano: "On the 28th ult. we went out to pursue Callijas, who was said to be wounded and hidden at the house of a Donna Tomasa Martinez; and, although we did not succeed in captoring him, as it was all a lie, we caught 17 satellites, of whom 13 were immediately shot, and all of them at the moment of dying shouted 'Viva Cuba libre!' One mulatto cried out 'Viva Cespedes!' As he did so, a sergeant of volunteers drew his sword and ripped him open with a blow in the side, so that you could see his entrails, and then hacked him up beautifully."

Camillo Perez writes from Havana to his brother in Spain, under date of 20th September, that he has had a hard time of it; that when they handed they had in the battalion 630 artillerymen, and only 115 now remain by sickness and bullets.

PROSPECTS OF RECOGNITION—LETTERS OF SEN-J. Garcia writes from Villa Clara, Sept. 20, to his friend

PROSPECTS OF RECOGNITION-LETTERS OF SEN-

ATORS WADE, CAMERON, AND CONKLING. The Cuban Committee of Philadelphia have received letters from Messrs, Benj. F. Wade, Simon Cameron, and Roscoe Conkling, in favor of free Cuba. Mr.

received letters from Messrs. Benj. F. Wade, Simon Cameron, and Roecoe Conkling, in favor of free Cuba. Mr. Wade says: The rule of national morality is not different from individual morality. Should a strong man stand by, wrapped in his dignity or indifference, and suffer another to rob and outrage the rights of a weak individual, with full power to protect and defend him, would not the whole world cry out shame, and hold such strong man dishonored, if not a party to the crime! Shall not the American people be as zealous in maintaining and propagating their glorious principles of right and justice as tyrants have ever been in the destruction of those rights! But some over-prudent and timorous people will say the immediate recognition of the independence of Cuba will involve us in a war with Spain. I do not believe it; but should such a consequence follow, we shall still be in the right. If ever the time shall come that this great Republic shall fear to speak a right-cous, brave, and generous word for the encouragement of a people strongding for their liberty, I shall cease to feel proud of being an American citizen. Such seifasi indifference to the fate of others would be but a melancholy sign of the decay of that proud spirit of independence which has so eminently characterized our nation, and might so react as at length to endancer our own liberties. The truth is, the American people, without distinction of party, sympathize deeply with the cause of the Cubau Republic; and should the Government of the United States suffer them to be overwhelmed by their bloodyning dearfully responsible for the consequences, as no one can deny that they hold the destmy of the people of Cuba in their hunds.

Senator Cameron writes: I have long been anxious for the emancipation of Cuba from the Spanish yoke, as one

deay that her hold the deathry of the people of Cuba in their hands.

Senator Cameron writes: I have long been anxious for the emancipation of Cuba from the Spanish yoke, as one of the last, and by far the most important, part of our continent held by that power. I will avail myself of every proper occasion to secure the end which I have so long hoped for, and now hopefully expect to see speedily realized.

Mr. Roscoe Conkling says: My sympathies are very strongly with Cuba, and with the ideas embodied in her effort to be free. In so far as those ideas can be espoused in her case, with honest regard for the requirements of public law. I trust they will be espoused in this country by Government and people. Upon the question of the recognition of Cuba as a republic by our Government, at at this time, I abstain from expressing an opinion.

THE SPANISH GUNBOATS.

THE SPANISH GUNBOATS. Argument on the motion for the release the Spanish gunboats has been put over by mutual ea-sent to 10:30 a. m. to-morrow